

The Daily Republican.

HAMMERSH & MOSSER,
Publishers,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Friday Evening, Jan. 21.

A NEW TERM.

Everybody hereabouts has heard and admired the superior union which our distinguished townsmen, Senator Oglesby, throws into the word "Sap Sucker"—a word peculiarly his own—but the Indianapolis *Journal* has coined a new political term, which it thus explains:

For the benefit of numerous emigrants the *Journal* will attempt a definition or explanation of the word Sap-Sucker. It is a compound word—composed of sap and sucker. Sap, in general, is the juice of a plant or tree. The sap under consideration is sugar—sap—a weak imitation of sweetened water. Sucker is an intransitive verb. It means to have with nausea—to sicken at the stomach. These are the elements of the word, the fundamental idea being a sweetish, gassy, goody flavor, and a turning of the stomach. A Sap-Sucker, from a Republican point of view, is a weak-kneed, goody-goody, hot-and-cold, fault-finding individual who has heretofore voted with the Republican party, but is now satisfied that its mission is ended, and that the times call for a new party composed entirely of men like himself. The Sap-Sucker is pretty firmly convinced that he wants to see the Republican party defeated, but is not prepared to see the Democratic party succeed. He would like as far as possible to see the offices filled with members of the Adams family. He is opposed to the traitor, loyal, traitor, etc., regarding them as offensive to our dear brethren, and calculated to distract the peace of the country by arousing unpleasant memories. He decries the ability of any party to live upon the memories and achievements of the past, and concedes every reference to the past record of the Republic as an evidence of its incapacity to deal with present issues. He deplorates all attempts to Southernize which, if not entirely baseless, are at least greatly exaggerated for political effect. Through calling himself a Republican, to win a better name, he does quite as much to appear in the principles and policy of the Democratic party as in what he is pleased to term "latter-day Republicans." He regards the war, and all related to it, growing out of it, as a dead issue. He talks largely and vaguely about civil service, reform, and suchlike caucuses and conventions, as mere tricks of the political trade. He prides himself on his conservatism, and considers the times out of joint generally. In short, the Sap-Sucker is a Republican gone to seed, and in the expressive language of the *Journal*, is "just a la-de-doe too nice to live!"

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of the 9th, contains a long and strong article in favor of Senator Morton for the Presidency. The conclusion is as follows:

"One more reason may be named why the Republicans of Indiana desire the nomination of Senator Morton for President, viz: he can carry this State against any living Democrat, and is the only man who can carry it for that office against Governor Hendricks. It is impossible for persons outside of this State to know the full extent of Senator Morton's strength in this State. Time and again the Republicans of Indiana have experienced his power as an organizer and a leader. Time and again he has snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat. His enemies have hated him chiefly for his power and his consummate leadership. He is the only man that Hendricks fears in this State, and hence the efforts of Hendricks' party to divide the party and prevent his nomination. The action of the party is as little as the massive and obvious. Ninety-nine per cent of all the Republicans of Indiana are in the Morton camp in the field. The Republican party of Indiana is more nearly a unit in favor of Morton than any party of any state ever was for any man. He can carry Indiana against Hendrix. He can be a handsome majority, and he is the only man living who can. Therefore, if the electoral vote of Indiana is of consequence to the Republican party, the nomination of Senator Morton is of prime importance."

While Jeff Davis was Proctor of the Southern Confederacy, he issued a proclamation from which the following is an extract:

"I pronounced and declared to General P. Butler to be a law a decree of capital punishment, and ordered him to no longer consider it as a law. A public enemy of the South, he said, of America, but an enemy and a most venomous scoundrel. At the time of his capture, he had been in command of a corps capturing, having caused him to be *reverently* *served* *by* *hanging*. And I do hereby order that no commanding officer of the United States taken captive shall be passed before exchange until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes. That all men, including officers in the command of General P. Butler and his corps, in the State of Georgia be considered as deserters, and that each of them be, when captured, reserved for execution."

John & Sons have the best and cheapest black soles and black alpines in the city.

CLASS PREJUDICE BY FARMERS.

In an address at the St. Clair county Mich., Fair, Hon. Chas. S. May, of Kalamazoo, said:

"A great danger to the Farmer's movement, and the greatest abuse into which it is likely to fall, is the inculcation of a wrong, senseless, and unjust class prejudice. I wish to speak plainly upon this point; for I doom it of very great importance. Now you cannot have such a movement as this among the farmers, founded upon a complaint of great injustice and goaded on by a prevailing sense of wrong done to them in some way by other classes of the community, without a constant danger to overreach or exaggeration. And you cannot, in the very nature of things, have a movement of such magnitude and proportions as this without its containing some overzealous and fanatical men who will assume to be leaders, and constantly keep fanning and inflaming this tendency to feeling and prejudice against other classes, and especially what are called the upper or ruling classes in the community. Joined with these men, in this unfortunate work, will be another class of leaders, not so honest but equally pernicious—demagogues, farmer demagogues who seek to ride into power and office on the back of the grange, and who will travel about from grange to grange, and from county to county, prating of the wrongs of the farmers and the outrages upon their rights, and continually stirring up and harrowing the minds of their hearers, by contrasting their condition with that of the other classes, and the people in cities and towns—lawyers, merchants and men of leisure, who live in elegant houses, fare sumptuously, eat off copper and draw off fine salaries."

Now fellow citizens, farmers this is foolish and dangerous talk, and these are foolish and dangerous men. They are wrong, you and they wrong as who are not farmers. Long ago you do not believe what they say.

They are doing you a great injury every day. Nobody whose opinion is worth anything has any other feelings than those of good will and respect for those of good will and respect for the farming classes. Nobody wished to oppose them, in nobody needs feel above them.

On the contrary, just the opposite feeling prevails among other classes of the community. I am almost ashamed to talk of this subject. Why, it is the highest ambition of the professional and business man to become a farmer, even if it be only to own and occupy a little piece of God's green earth, where he can drink in the healthful inspirations of nature. Many of these men again when it is sought to array this seminary prejudice, are farmer's sons, whose early associations were on the farm, and who look back to those days with the tenderness of human feeling. Will such a man despise the farmer or cease to sympathize with him? When in the hot strife and bustle of the town, engaged in the contentions of professional life, he walks the hard and narrow pavement, how will his memory go back to the days of his boyhood, and how will he long to live them over again and exalt in their boundless freedom and peace.

class and another, or provoke any senseless opposition and bitterness between neighbors and friends.

[For the Daily Republican.]
WHAT IS NEEDED.

What the people want is more work to do. There are in the city of Decatur five hundred able-bodied men out of employment who would willingly work for one dollar per day until spring. What is true of Decatur is true of every other town and city in the United States. There is evidently at the present a large surplus of labor for which there is no demand.

It is an immutable law of trade that the price of a commodity is governed by the supply and demand. At the close of the war there was work for all at remunerative wages. The Pacific and many other railroads were being built; many had accumulated money which they spent in building and other improvements. Then there was work for all, until the farmer movement made war on the railroads, which had the effect to stop all new enterprises in that direction. More than five hundred thousand railroad men had to seek employment in other industries, but there were only a few who found it. Farming is mostly done by machinery. About the first of April, a farmer who tends 160 acres of land, will come to town and inquire where he can hire a couple of boys from 12 to 16 years of age, for two or three months, to do the farming. Consequently, there is no demand for men to work on farms.

We have not only to provide employment for our own population and its increase, but a large accession each year from other countries. We have nothing to create wealth but labor, and, in fact, labor is the only available wealth that we have. It is, therefore, the first duty of those who run this government, to devise some means to give employment to idle labor. About one-third of what a family requires for its support is produced by agriculture, the balance by other industries. Therefore, in a productive country like ours, one-third of the people should be farmers; the balance in mechanical and commercial pursuits. The only way to keep those industries balanced, is for the supreme power of the land to pass laws to prevent the importation of things that can be made at home. By so doing, we will have employment for all the people. Then our exports will largely exceed our imports. Instead of sending abroad our gold and silver, it will be needed this week. It has been decided to withhold the list of churches mentioned in the call until the letters of acceptance have been received, and the membership of the council settled in that way.

FASHIONS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Jennie June writes that fashion will do a little centennialing on her own account this year. Novelties in design will revive the favorite modes of the past century. Already we have the long slender waist, but toned down the back instead of being fastened in front, the restoration of the sleeve closed at the wrist, and the spring will see the reappearance of the "bodice waist" of forty years ago, consisting of a plain pointed belt in front, and a bust part laid full upon the plain lining, and connected by a piping across the front. Mrs. Croly also goes on to say that carbings fifty years old, brass candlesticks, old andirons, high stiff-backed chairs, spindle-legged tables, carved barrels with brass handles, ancient ten-saddies and other things which thousands of families have sold for a song to dealers in second hand furniture, are now worth their weight in gold, and if the old homesteads scattered throughout the country, could be transported with their contents, to the New York auction rooms, they would bring more than brown stone houses, and Persian rosewood and bocote. The tendency is growing stronger all the time, and will greatly influence the fashions of 1876. Already the ladies are talking of reviving for house wear the dresses of white muslin and dimity, and for the street the cloth pelisses which covered them. High combs, ornaments which have not seen the light for generations, are disengaged and worn with a peculiar pride and satisfaction.

And then we have a republic; we have no favored class; all men are equal before the law. Its privileges and its blessings are open to all alike. But I have it in my power to deny them. I do not know anybody entitled to an office in the country. The theory is that offices are given to those who are fit for them. Mrs. Croly also goes on to say that a farmer is better fitted to discharge the duties of an office than his neighbor he ought to have it. If you drive in this Congressional district, perhaps you have a farmer who is well fitted and qualified to represent you in Congress than the merchant or lawyer, but by all means send him; but do not send him simply because he is a farmer. Men ought to be sent to Congress, or put into high public positions, because of their qualifications and not because of their business. In this case farmers ought to have their share of the office, and I think it is small share that they are fitted to hold. But this is in question for feeling or policy, not in that point, for I have never had any voice in our policies when the same were not thought the most available evidences for office. This is a small question and ought never to have been raised. It can be safely left to the solid good sense of the body of farmers, who are not asking for office themselves, and who will judge wisely of the qualifications of all the candidates presented for their suffrages.

Away then, with this wild and useless jealousy and prejudice. There is no room for it; we have no room for it, and it must never be mentioned. I am a farmer, turn a deaf ear to any who shall try to invent you to me. Disfract any committee, from whatever quarter, that shall have a tendency to build up in this free country any walls of prejudice between one

TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

[Reported Expressly for the Daily Republic.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Morton on Mississippi Affairs.

THE NEW POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

More Southern Twaddle in the House.

THE NEW TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Dabbling with the Mormon Question Again.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Mr. Christiancy introduced in the Senate, today, a bill in regard to jurors in Utah, providing that in any trial for bigamy or polygamy it be sufficient cause for challenge and rejection of any juror: First, that he has more than one wife living in said territory, whether married by ordinary rites or by so-called sealing ceremony; or, Second, that he believes it morally right for a man to live with more than one wife.

If a panel is thus exhausted, talesmen may be summoned till the required number of jurors are obtained.

The House Committee on Territories agreed to-day to have a special meeting to consider the bill of Mr. Franklin to establish a Territory to be known as Oklahoma. They did this because it was urged that there are 20,000 citizens of the United States in that country among the Indians, with no law to protect them; 8,000 freedmen, former slaves of the Indians, and 40,000 civilized Indians; that there is no punishment for crime, and that disorder reigns.

Mr. Swan favored the bill, and voted in voting for it he would represent his constituents.

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New Advertisements.

OPERA HOUSE!

Saturday Evening, Jan. 22.

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Increased talent and new attractions, including the celebrated

BUPHRE & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC

Famous Minstrels

BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE AND BRASS BAND.

Of twenty-three years' experience, enlarged, remodeled and improved, composed of

28 PEOPLE

Most musical and powerful troupe, including Concerts of Music and Brilliance.

Tickets at popular prices, 50 and 75 cents.

Concerts for the Benefit of St. Peter's.

Concerts in advance at 50 cents, at W. H. Abbott's Jewelry store, on the day and evening of the performance.

Seat Tickets \$1.00 or 75 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

An Evening with the Poets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Morton resumed his speech on the election in Mississippi. He said his task was not pleasant, but it was a high duty. He wanted to know whether the constitutional amendments could be violated and a majority be overthrown in any state? It was alleged that the state of Mississippi was extravagantly managed, and this was made the excuse for murder and outrage. The Republicans found the state desperate and prostrate, and to lift it extraneous expenses were incurred. He compared the states under Democratic rule and claimed the Republican administration was more honest and economical. He read from Governor Croly's message to show that reckless extravagance prevailed before the war; also several extracts from state newspapers to show during the late election the great hostility to the colored men. He denied that property values had decreased in Mississippi, and argued that they had increased. 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